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... In an article in the *Congregationalist* for July 14 on "Spears and Pruning Hooks," Prof. John E. McFadyen of Toronto says that "there lies upon those who have the high task of training the young — whether in home or school, in church or college — a very solemn responsibility. They must see to it that the weapons they are daily helping to forge will turn out in the end not spears but pruning hooks."

... "Strife is the law of a low order of being. A higher law is that of fellowship. And whatever fosters the life of the levels below man leads him back to barbarism." — *Charles Wagner*.

... At the Red Cross Conference at Geneva the representatives from the United States gave a banquet to their Latin-American colleagues, and otherwise endeavored as far as possible to act in unison with them.

... Incident after incident is continually occurring which reveals the prodigious amount of expense which the present preparations for war involve, and which give some faint prophecy of what actual European hostilities would cost. The French Finance Minister, Mr. Poincare, recently disclosed in an official document that during the Moroccan crisis the French government spent no less than \$50,000,000 in preparations for war with Germany. Did Germany spend as much? What frightfully inhuman and senseless things war scares are!

... In the annual contest in oratory this year given by the Oratorical Association of the Detroit College of Law three prizes were given, the first two being gold medals and the third a silver medal. The second prize was won by Frederick Van Roy of the Class of 1907, whose subject was "The Progress of Peace." Mr. Van Roy proposes to make a special study of the peace movement the coming year, and make an effort to carry off the first prize next year.

... The *Echo de Paris* for July 7 published an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who is visiting Paris. Sir Wilfrid expresses strong approval of the friendly understanding between Great Britain and France, which he said was not an ephemeral *rapprochement*, but a logical and necessary alliance which would not be broken. Great Britain and France, he said, would be at the head of a new civilization in Europe.

... The Woman's Congress, recently held in Paris, devoted a good deal of attention to the subject of peace. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that "the whole assembly voted unanimously in favor of peace." At the closing banquet Frederic Passy and Senator d'Estournelles de Constant were among the speakers.

... The new commercial treaty between the United States and Spain was signed at San Sebastian on the 19th of July by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gullon, and the American Minister at Madrid, Mr. William M. Collier. The Spanish press welcomes the treaty as entirely satisfactory to Spain, and as furnishing evidence of the friendly intercourse between the two powers. We hope the masses of our own people feel the touch of friendliness in it, for it is not so long ago that many of our civilized citizens were wanting to "bang the Spaniards off the face of the earth!"

... The subject of the ratification of the Algeiras convention was postponed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs till the next session of Congress, which meets in December.

... The parliament of Finland was represented for the first time in the Interparliamentary Conference at the meeting which opened at London on the 23d of July.

... A gentleman of high standing has recently sent us a check for \$25 to make his granddaughter, who has just reached the age of ten, a life member of the American Peace Society. In writing, he says: "I enclose with this my check on the ——— Bank, this city, for \$25, in payment for life membership in the American Peace Society for my granddaughter, ———, who has just arrived at her tenth birthday, and who I am anxious should grow up with a complete knowledge of what the above Society teaches, hoping and expecting that this knowledge will later make her an earnest worker in a cause, the success of which means so much for us and the generations which follow us."

He Loved Much.

BY JAMES ARTHUR EDGERTON.

When it is time to lay this earthly shell
Within its cofined house, place over me
No gilded tomb, nor lofty pinnacle,
To indicate post mortem vanity;
But let there be a spot of greenery,
With roses blowing at the foot and head;
And, if a slab, upon it let there be
No mocking praises of the spirit fled;
But simply "He loved much" is all that need be said.

In striving to my prompting to be true,
Whatever words I may be moved to say,
Whatever deeds I may be called to do,
Whatever part is given me to play,
Prate not of these above my crumbling clay.
The incidents of station, wealth, or fame,
Are vanities of earth that pass away,
As fleeting as the breath of men's acclaim;
But Love lives on for aye, the soul's undying flame.

Then say that "He loved much." It is enough.
Perhaps he suffered, yet was well repaid;
For though his course through life was steep and rough,
The love returned to him that pathway made
As one that leads across a flowery glade;
And though his words and deeds were oft uncouth
And oft in waywardness his footsteps strayed,
It was that love which led him back to truth
And kept his spirit sweet in one eternal youth.

Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress.

MILAN, ITALY, Sept. 15-22, 1906.

The Committee on Organization of the Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress has sent out from Milan the following circular to the various peace societies and other interested organizations throughout the world:

The Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress will meet this year at Milan from the 15th to the 22d of September. It will be a new link added to the long chain of our Congresses. It will be a new demonstration of the progress realized by our noble ideal from the Congresses of Paris (1889), London (1890) and Rome (1891), until the last one at Lucerne, following the Congresses of

Berne, Chicago, Antwerp, Budapest, Hamburg, Paris, Glasgow, Monaco, Rouen and Boston.

We know of no period in the history of our time better prepared than the present one for successful efforts in the cause of peace. Since the close of the Russo-Japanese war, whose horrible memories still make us shudder, since the Algeciras Conference, where international solidarity and the desire of peace prevented the old Franco-German rivalry from creating a fresh calamity, order has been completely restored on the old continent.

Peace is still better assured beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The young republics of the south, as well as the United States, are sending their representatives to the third Pan-American Conference, a beginning on a small scale of the great social and moral union of America, of the greater America of the future.

Such is the situation; such the first happy indications of that truce among the nations pointed out above, which we hope will endure, in the interests of the progress of all peoples.

The Triple Alliance on the one hand, and the Franco-Russian Alliance on the other, no longer retain to-day their former bellicose character. Both of these allied groups allow each of the nations forming a part of them full liberty to enter into relations with any other nation with the aim of sincere friendship. Commerce is taking advantage of this, and the growth of international exchanges brings out with ever-increasing force the necessity of international solidarity, whose benefits are beginning to be appreciated even by the poorest classes of the people, freed, in proportion as education advances, from all their old prejudices.

At this fortunate epoch in international life we are beginning to see the fulfillment of the hopes cherished in the past and also accomplishments which promise much for the future.

On the eve of the assembling of the Second Hague Conference the English government boldly puts forth, in the face of European diplomacy, its proposal for the simultaneous and progressive reduction of armaments. The Italian government, by the voice of its Minister of Foreign Affairs, gives its most hearty support to the English proposition. Even the Emperor of Germany openly recognized not long since Europe's great need of peace.

This ought to fill us with hope. It is a clear proof that under the influence of public opinion former errors are being renounced. The governments, which in the past were sometimes hostile and oftener indifferent toward the peace movement, to-day look at the matter in a very different light. They are interesting themselves in its development. They are even seeking to realize some of its most urgent aspirations.

Let us then, in our turn, aid the governments and support them with all our power at this decisive moment. Let us, the peace men of the whole world, show our unity of purpose by meeting at the Congress of Milan. This new meeting ought to be made a conspicuous success. It ought to be a powerful manifestation of the universal aspiration after permanent peace.

Italy, the young nation which secured its independence at the cost of enormous sacrifices, has only one ambition, that of aiding the peoples of the entire world to unite in peace and justice.

The city of Milan is showing its profound interest in this humanitarian gathering. Milan, where at the beginning of the Middle Ages the edict of religious peace was proclaimed, where the principle of the liberty of the Communes was affirmed in all its force, and where, during the revolution of 1848, were manifested the highest aspirations after the fraternity of Europe and of the world,—invites all the apostles of Peace to this Congress during the great Simplon Exposition, at which the triumph of labor over the hostile forces of nature is being celebrated.

Accept then its invitation, noble-hearted men of every country, and come and within its walls join with the Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress in setting your seal to the union of humanity in the noblest of all ideals, that of civilization and progress.

For the Committee on Organization.

E. T. MONETA, *President*.

G. FERRERO,

COUNT U. OTTOLENGHI, } *Vice-Presidents*.

A. BASLINI, *Treasurer*.

DR. A. T. ESTENSE, *Secretary*.

The Neutralization of the Trade Routes of the Atlantic.

ADDRESS OF HON. LOYED E. CHAMBERLAIN AT THE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE MAY 31.

Mr. Chairman: Responsive to a communication from this Conference, the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, October 18, 1904, appointed a standing committee on International Arbitration, and the Board has become an active force in the important work in which you are engaged.

Animated by a desire to minimize, in case of war, the disturbance of business interests incident to such an unfortunate occurrence, the Board, on January 17, 1905, adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade the time has come when, by treaty, neutral zones should be established from the ports of North America to the ports of Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe, within which zones steamships and sailing vessels, in the conduct of lawful commerce, shall be free to pass without interruption."

Copies of this resolution were sent to the President, the Secretary of State, the Senate of the United States, and to commercial bodies in America and in foreign countries, with a request included in the latter that the subject matter be presented to their respective governments. The Board is firmly impressed with the belief that the time is ripe for this advanced step. The lines of commerce between these two continents are well defined, and there is no reason in the nature of things why, by treaty, this great highway of commerce should not be removed from the disturbing influence of a possible war.

The world has outgrown the idea that states have no duty toward each other in the matter of neutrality; and the claim that belligerents may deal with neutral commerce as they see fit is no longer a tenable proposition. The assertion that nations at war have a right to put all possible stress upon a foe, even at the expense of